rections.

The opinion expressed in Japan is that presotiations at Washington might have been concluded long ago, if the state department had been disposed to act upon Japanese proposals. As it is, Great Britan stands ahead in the enactment of the treaty which the Asiatic empire has been urgently striving for more than twenty years to secure. On one previous occasion the business was nearly brought to a conclusion by Count Okuma, but at the last moment his plans were defeated by the violent public demonstrations in Japan against his method of adjusting the vexed question of the judiciary. It was, therefore, thought expedient to keep these later negotiations strictly secret. ry one, though vague rumors of what a contemplated had circulated during

No Immediate Benefits.

the interval shall be longer, but until 1899 everything must remain as it is now. The purpose of this delay is that Japan shall perfect her judicial system to an saidly perfect her judicial system to an extent warrauting the abolition of English haw courts. The existence of foreign richunals is one of Japan's chief grievances, and this, so far as Great Britian is concerned, will cease at the appointed time. The other grievance—interference with the tariff will not be done away with until 1919, when complete autonomy may be resumed by the simple process of terminating the treaty. But from 1899, or whatever date the Japanese assign for the agreement to come in force, until eleven years inter, when it may be cancelled by either party, a partially new tariff will be adopted, somewhat more favorable to Japan than that which now resulates her commerce, but not strikingly so. The import duties now collected avera 5 per cent, sit valorem Under the new British vehedule, the average is estimated at from 6 to 8 per cent. Only twenty-sine articles, some of which are so sub-divided as to make the former rates. Of these, silks and sole leather are fixed at 10 per cent. The neutral computation, however, will not be ad valorem.

By a supplementary convention

future. The difficulties of the existing system have grown to be intolerable to her, and she would almost have consented to sacrifices for a time to be assured of positive release at a designated period. Five years honce, British extra-territorial jurisdiction will be abolished and Japan expects that the other powers will likewise that the other powers will likewise close their consular courts. Sixteen years hence, she hope similarly to be rid of all commercia estrictions. The burdens of the inter a are not felt to be too heavy a price to pay for util-

be assured of positive release at a designated period. Five years hence, Strileh extra-territorial jurisdiction will be abolished and Japan expected the method of the warm of the commercial restrictions. The property of the commercial restrictions. The burdens of the interval are not felt to be too heavy a price to pay for ultimate freedom.

All persons concerned in preparing and negotiating the treaty have been honeed with high marks of considerations that the property of be too heavy a price to pay for ultimate freedom.

All persons concerned in preparing and negotiating the treaty have been honored with high marks of consideration by the Japanese government. The minister of foreign affairs, Mutsu Munemitsu has been raised to the peerage, with the title of viscount, and a grant of 40,000 yen, about \$20,000 in gold. As minister at Washington, five years ago, this official was well known and very popular in the eastern part of the United States. He negotiated the Mexican treaty with Japan, memorable as the only one, previous to the instrument just enected, in which Japan's autonomous rights were recognized. Viscount Aoki, Japanese ervoy at London, receives the first class desoration of the Rieing Sun and an annuity of 749 yen. Mr. Hayashi, vice minister of foreign affairs, is awarded the medal of the foreign office, and H. Von Siebold, an attache of the London legation.

The services of Messes, Sato, Ushida, and Nakada, secretarizes of the foreign office, are recompensed by decorations of a lower degree.

It is curious to observe that the best

official circles great reticence is shown, but suggestions are heard to the effect that the delay is part of a strategic plan for the discomfiture of the Chinese forces. The armies have undoubtedly been within a day's march of one another for some time. Trifling skirmishes are supposed to be instigated by the Japanese to occupy the attention of the adversary, while a strong body proceeds northward through the eastern districts of the peninsula, intending to strike the Chinese in the rear, and, if possible, compel their surrender before they have an opportunity to escape. Projects of a march across the frontier at Wiju and an advance upon Peking by land are discussed, though with much caution. Direct information is very sparingly vouchsafed, but not the slightest symptom of uneasiness can be detected in any of the government offices.

General Count Yamagata is about to take command of the entire Japanese forces in and about Corea, both military and naval. He is one of the oldest officers now in the service, and began his career in the war of imperial restoration, 1868. He held the post of minister of war for many years, and has for a brief term been prime minister of the government. Lieutemant-General Nosu remains at the head of the troops and Admiral Kabayama in control of the naval branch.

No Correspondents Wanted.

Up to the present time no American

No Correspondents Wanted.

Up to the present time no American or European correspondents have been permitted to follow the Japanese troops in the field, the objection being that it would be impossible to prevent them from circulating information that might be useful to the enemy. Representatives of Japanese newspapers are allowed to go in all directions and may send telegrams free of charge over the be useful to the enemy. Representatives of whatever date the Japanese assign for the agreement to come in force, until eleven years size, when it may be cancelled by either party, a party that more favorable to Japan than that which mow reculates her commerce, but mot strictingly so. The import duties now collected avera a life of the property of t

China, therefore, "can carry forbear-ance no further, but feels constrained to take effectual measures." This "full

London, Sept. 17.-A dispatch from Bismarck Receives and Addresses a

found on the table in the room:

"George C. Bell. 513 Euclid Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio—I am dead. What
shall they do with my carcass?

"M. A. BELL."

There was also on a telegraph blank:
"Don't ever black your shoes for me, as I am not worthy or responsible for

The only luggage the suicide had was The only luggage the suicide had was an ordinary telescope bag. A considerable amount of money, jewelry and gems of much value were found upon his person. These included a gold watch and chain, a pocketbook containing \$175.76, two revolvers, three pen knives, three unset diamonds of large size and great brilliancy, valued at \$400 each, a diamoud shirt stud and diamoud ring worth collectively \$800, an emerald ring, two plain gold rings and a gold neck chain. The diamond jewelry is neck chain. The diamond jewelry is the

The man's relatives in Cleveland were informed of his death by telegraph.

BEAUTY SAVED THE BOODLE. Courageous Action of a Female Cashier at Fort Scott, Kan.

Fort Scott, Kan., Sept. 16 .- A daring robber entered the cashier's office of the T. L. Herbert painters' and decorators' wholesale supply house, and commanded wholesale supply house, and commanded Miss Eva Thompson, the cashier, a handsome young woman, who was alone in the room, to open the safe, in which were several hundred dollars. She refused and he drew a revolver and demanded her to comply with his demand.

The door of the safe was closed, but not locked, and with rare courage the young woman stepped toward it and grasped the combination. He thought she was in the act of opening the safe but in fact she was locking it. She turned the combination knob while he stood over her, pistol in hand, and then, standing erect and undaunted before him, she exciatined: "Now shoot!" The fellow uttered an oath, pocketed his revolver, and

ered an oath, pocketed his revolver, and

VISITED THE PRINCE.

Large Number of Admirers.

Varsein, Sept. 16.—Prince Bismarck tosports,
a few day received a large deputation of admirers from Stolp, in Pomerania and PoIt is
of the mirers from Stolp, in Pomerania and Poit is
of the land party to cover their heads, so as to
enable him to do the same, as his old
enemy, lumbago, was troubling him, he
spoke for nearly an hour. He thanked
the deputation for the kind wishes expressed in their speeches, and then dilated on the Pollsh question. He desace-Lorraine nor Posen could ever be
green thave
being army and Posen was necessary for the
protection of the eastern frontier. Once
many and Posen was necessary for the
protection of the eastern frontier. Once
in the conclusion of the prince's speech, the
deputation beartily cheered him and
Princess Bismarck, after which patriotic
hymns were same. A large number of
gifts-products of Posen—were presented
the prince.

After admiring the presents and thanking the deputation for them. Prince Bismarck invited the committee having
cargo
ventywhere day received a large deputation of adalso mirers from Stolp, in Pomerania and Posen After asking the members of the sen. After asking the members of the enable him to do the same, as his old enemy, lumbago, was troubling him, he spoke for nearly an hour. He thanked the deputation for the kind wishes expressed in their speeches, and then diated on the Polish question. He declared the Poles could not be entitled to cast votes in the empire. Neither Alsace-Lorraine nor Posen could ever begiven up. Alsace and Lorraine were necessary for the protection of southern Germany and Posen was necessary for the protection of southern Germany and Posen was necessary for the protection of the eastern frontier. Once in the course of his speech, the exchange to have been the deputation, heartily cheered him and Princess Bismarck, after which patriotic hymns were sang. A large number of attesproducts of Posen—were presented the prince.

After admiring the presents and thanking the deputation for them. Prince Bismarck invited the committee having the deputation for them. Prince Bismarck invited the committee having days to receive the delegation. With days to receive the delegation. With days to receive the delegation. With days to receive the delegation with days to receive the delegation. With days to receive the delegation with days to receive the delegation. With days to receive the delegation with days to receive the delegation. With days to receive the delegation with days to receive the delegation. With days to receive the delegation with days to receive the delegation with days to receive the delegation with days to receive the delegation. With days to receive the delegation with days to receive the delegation with days to receive the delegation. With days to receive the delegation with days to receive the dele

and Griffith; Daly and Stein.

DENOUNCED THE A. P. A. Central Labor Union People Have No

Use for It.

the state ticket. Thomas J. Majors, opens its campaign this week. Mr. Rosewater will stump the state against Majors. He has procured the Congressional Records of the period when Majors was endeavoring to become a congressional representative from Nebraska under reamontionment, showing ka under reapportionment, showing that Majors was convicted of forgery by the committee appointed by Congress to investigate the affair.
The report is signed by Hon. Thomas
B. Reed, who was chairman of the

committee.

The matter was dropped after an indictment had been found against Majors and others connected with misrepresenting the state's population in the District of Columbia.

FOREIGN FINANCES. The Hoped for Boom Has Been Long

Delayed-The Crops Abroad. London, Sept. 16.—There was not the slightest sign during the past week of any hardening in discount rates.

with the murder of State Senator M.

I. Foley, returned a verdict this morning of guilty of murder in the second game at the worn become soaked with blood from a bullet worned being the second grown and on the table in the recome soaked with blood from a bullet worned being the second grown and on the table in the recome soaked with blood from a bullet worned being the second grown and on the table in the recome soaked with blood from a bullet worned being the second grown and on the table in the recome.

Second grame at the second grown and grown and

steering gear in place, completed their Batteries—Schriver
Ine entire trade appears encouraged over the prospect, and at the meeting today a strike would have been ordered if
it had been posisble.

The entire trade appears encouraged work and the ship was once more for a strike would have been ordered if
it had been posisble.

WELLMAN DENIES IT.

Boston, Sept. 16.—The Central Labor union of this city, at a meeting this afternoon, denounced the A. P. A. as an organization unworthy of the end of the American arctic expedition, and claimed its aim was to start a religious war among organized labor, in order that they might become an easy prey to the capitalists. With this end in the capitalists. With this end in the capitalists with this end in the capitalists. With this end in the capitalists with this end in the capitalists. With this end in the capitalists with this end in the capitalists with this end in the capitalists. With this end in the capitalists with this end in the capitalists with this end in the capitalists. With this end in the capitalists with the capitalists with the end in the capitalists. Will be Led by Edegates from the Union of Practical Progress on account of some of its leading officials being affiliated with the organization.

REPUBLICAN REVOLT.

In Nebraska It Will Be Led by Editor Rosewater.

Omaha, Sept. 16.—The revolt in the Republican party of Nebraska, led by Mr. E. Rosewater against the head of the charge of abandonment. The Rosewater against the head of the charge of abandonment. The Rosewater against the head of the charge of abandonment. The Rosewater against the head of the Rosewater aga As to Messrs. French, Mohim and Dodge, ruer, braver or better men, could not

be found. A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

Liverpool, Sept. 16.—The managers of the Cunard Steamship company declares that the statements made by officers of the American steamer New York that the Cunard steamer Lucania bound east, was seen by the New York fifty miles north of her proper course is "absurdly more ready." north of her proper course is according meorrect."

The New York beat the record from Southamion by 1 hour and 24 minutes last Friday. On the same day the Lucania from New York, broke the eastward record by 2 hours and 3 minutes.

The New York log showed that she signted the Lucania fifty miles north of the eastward route and in the line followed by west hound steamers. The routes are agreed upon by the various companies and captains are expected to adhere strictly to the agreement.

MURDERED IN REVENGE.

Wichita, Kan., Sept. 18.—At Cob creek, near Minoc, I. T., an old Caddo Indian, fh-Ki-Wish, was found strung up to a tree by the heels and shot through the head. On his breast was pinned a paper warning the Indian police to keep their hands off a hand of outlaws known as the Dalton gang.

It seems the dead man's son, who is an Indian police scout, got on the truli of this band recently, and with a posse, routed them from their rendezvous and in revenge the outlaws murdered the old man.

SILVER CONFERENCE WITH MEXICO

City of Mexico, Sept. 16.—At the opening of congress President Diaz announced that Mexico had not postponed the holding of a conference by the American and Asiatic powers on the silver question, but the project had been delayed by the war between China and Japan.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 16.—The official cholers reports show from Sept. 8 to Sept.

It was minety-two cases of cholera in this city, and fifty deaths from the disease. In Warsaw, during the same time there were thirty-five cases and fourteen deaths.

The hose-makers of Waitham have struck. They probably knitted their brows before they went out, and then darned their employers,

NEGROES AND LIBERIA.

He Did Not Abandon Professor Oyen A Belief That Thousands Will Soon

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 16.—A score of the members of company H, Ninth regi-ment P, N. G., who attended the encamp-ment at Gettysburg, are down with ty-phoid fever in its worst form. Private Nelson Tearison died last night and Pri-vates Siles and Harby are not expected to live until morning. The men are sup-posed to have drank polluted water at Gettysburg.

MORTON'S CHANCES ARE EVEN. Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 16.—A conference of anti-Platt leaders was held tonight. After the conference, Dr. White, of Tompkins, said:

Mesers. Passett. Russell, Woodford and General Butterfield will all be candidates before the convention for the nomination of Governor. Under no circumstances will any of them withdraw. We find Mr. Morton has 4ll votes; the anti-Morton faction 286 and there are 136 doubtful. The chances are, therefore, just as good for any other candidate as few Mr. Morton.

DOMESTIC DOTS.

Newsy Notes from All Portions of the Land Over Which the Stars

near Minoc, I. T., an old Caddo Indian, fh-Ki-Wish, was found strung up to a tree by the heels and shot through the inhead. On his breast was pinned a paper warning the Indian police to keep their warning the Indian police to keep their had so find a band of outlaws known as the Dalton gams.

The Dalton gams.

It weems the dead man's son, who is an Indian police scout, got on the trail of this band recently, and with a posses in revenge the outlaws murdered the old in the first murder the old in the first murder the old in the war, is prearrious and he is not firthe war, is prearrious and intring the war, is prearrious and intring the war